

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	Steamers	To sail
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGA-SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"VORCK" Capt. J. R. Odermann	About WEDNESDAY, 16th June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dewers	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	SATURDAY, 19th June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAN BEHIC	Lafont	31st June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTSSYDNEY	Rehufat	22nd June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMACALEDONIAN	Bruno	5th July P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTSTOURANE	Lancelotti	6th July, at 1 P.M.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent Cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamsen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamsen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES

RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

We will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 10, Bedford Row, W.C.
SINGAPORE, 10, Beach Street
SHANGHAI, 166, North Street
HONGKONG, 9th March 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THREE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: No. 876, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebert, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 19, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & CO.,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD. A HOUSE in KIPON TERRACE. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 105, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel. FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
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TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rent low.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources. My 24 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, light toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily. The copying of Portraits with distinct minutiae a specialty.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing Department

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS

ON THE FIRST FLOOR

CARD TABLES

2ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. from \$10

AND

3ft. x 3ft. from \$21

COVERED GREEN or RED BAIZE.

ENVELOPE FOLDING

CARD TABLES

from \$21.50, covered in BAIZE, IMITATION LEATHER OR REAL SKIN IN ALL COLORS

SMOKERS' CABINETS

in dainty and artistic designs, FITTED with COPPER and SILK PANELS, WITH KEYS TO ALL OUPBOARDS AND DRAWERS

\$15, \$18.50 AND \$21.50

LADIES' DESKS

AND BUREAUS

in ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLE

from \$27.50 to \$65.00

REVOLVING BOOKCASES

FINISHED IN NATURAL TEAK OR TO IMITATE ALL WOODS

PEDESTALS IN

VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLE, READY FOR INSPECTION.

CARVED WHATNOTS

Both ordinary and CORNER SHAPES

For BRIC-A-BRAC

ALL ARTICLES CHEERFULLY SHOWN

WITH NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG BAKERY, DORABJEE AND SON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as BAKERS in and upon the premises known as THE HONGKONG BAKERY under the style of DORABJEE AND SON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above sign and name and will be responsible for all the Debts and Liabilities of the Partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the Partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Sd. D. D. NOWROJEE.

Sd. I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the signatures of DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR.

Sd. H. J. GEDGE, Solicitor, Victoria, Hongkong.

KING EDWARD HOTEL, DORABJEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as HOTEL PROPRIETORS in and upon portions of Royal Buildings and Princes Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, under the sign of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL and under the partnership name of DORABJEE AND COMPANY was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above sign and name and will be responsible for all the Debts and Liabilities of the Partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the Partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Sd. D. D. NOWROJEE.

Sd. I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the signatures of DHUNJEEBHAY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR.

Sd. H. J. GEDGE, Solicitor, Victoria, Hongkong.

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVELINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st September, 1907.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 17th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BRASILIA."

Captain Jäger, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1909.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"S.S. 'BENLEDI'."

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO' AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

AMERICAN and MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MATOPPO."

Captain Dornand, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 21st inst. at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. In consequence of the Steamer having grounded in the Suez Canal consignees must sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

H. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAIRN ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Caps and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor, School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

THE RAT PROBLEM.

Under the above title we have received from the publishers a copy of a new work written by Mr. W. R. Boelter. The work has been written chiefly with the view of accelerating the introduction, and passing by Parliament of a Rat Law, on the lines of the Danish Rat Law, which, it is claimed, will mean for the British Empire, the saving from needless destruction of millions of pounds worth of property and of untold human life. The author would appear to have so far succeeded in his object, according to the following from a recent home exchange:—

"Sir Charles McLaren, supported by Sir John Brunner, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Hay, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Mr. Warner, has introduced a measure, which, according to the memorandum, is founded on similar lines to legislation now in force in Denmark, Hongkong, Burma, and other States, and which has for its object to prevent the vast destruction of foodstuffs and other property caused by rats, amounting to many millions of pounds sterling every year.

The indictment against the rodent, is certainly a formidable one. There is no animal more widely known or more persistently hunted down, than the brown rat, also called the Hanoverian rat. Nothing is safe from their sharp teeth. They find their way everywhere—no door is shut to them; they burrow and gnaw through almost any obstacles, not excepting bricks, lead, zinc and stone. Wherever man is found there also will the rats be found devouring and spoiling food and gnawing and destroying material.

Regarding the term 'Hanoverian Rat,' according to such a high authority as Waterton in his 'Natural History,' there is some justification in the name, in that the animal appears to have reached England about the year 1348, and in some parts of the country, tradition still firmly maintains, that the insatiable and mischievous brute did accompany the 'House of Hanover' in its emigration from Germany to England.

The instances given by the author of damage done annually by the rodent may be said to be little short of appalling. From Managers of Public Libraries to silk merchants, brewers, corn dealers, farmers, gamekeepers, etc., all alike have the same tale of woe to relate. The number of rats in the British Isles is calculated at 40,000,000, but this is considered to be very much underestimated, likewise the annual amount of damage done, which is given as £ 5,000,000, but which, according to the Secretary of an important agricultural society, 'he would put the loss to farmers alone, at one million pounds per day.'

The author dwells in high praise of Zschlag of Copenhagen whom he describes as 'the first man to realize the full extent of the danger threatening mankind from the presence of innumerable rats. He further pointed out to his countrymen the awful waste of wealth, food and material, and also did not cease to impress on the Danish people, the fact that the rat is the principal agent in the dissemination of both bubonic plague and the dreaded trichinosis. As a result of his agitation a new era of the fight of man against the rodent set in, in Denmark; the Rat Law was passed and the Department is now in as daily regular working order as that of the Post Office; premiums being paid during the first twelve months on over one million rats. Many Acts for the destruction of the vermin have been passed in British Colonies; regarding which, the author remarks, 'In the Rat Ordinance of Hongkong we reach a higher level, the sole object of the Ordinance being to minimise the danger, epidemiology having proved to the world that it must look to the rat as the chief factor in the spread of the bubonic plague.'

The fecundity of the rat is stated to be enormous, litters being seldom less than eight, and sometimes as high as twenty in number, it being estimated that the progeny resulting from a single pair of rats and their descendants alone, being in twelve months no less than 880. The rat has on some occasions been reported to as an article of food, of which the following two instances may be cited:

'Various reformers have suggested that rats should be used as articles of food.—In support of this idea it is usually stated that these creatures are thus used in China, being split in halves, and cooked as titbits for the delicate. The scavengers of Paris consider that a fricasseed rat makes an excellent relish; and during the siege of the city a ragout of rats fetched a good round sum. There is no consistency as Dr Wynter Blyth thinks, in eating rabbits, and refusing rats, in enjoying a reptile like the turtle, but shuddering at frogs.

Recently an eminent Chinese authority has strongly advocated the use of rats as food preserving or restoring the hair. He writes thus on the subject:—'What the carrot is to a horse's coat the rat is to the human hair. Every horseman knows that a regimen of carrots will make his stud as smooth and lustrous as velvet; and the Chinese, especially the women, know that rats used as food stop the falling out of hair, and make the locks soft, silky and beautiful.'

The various means for the extermination of the vermin are discussed by the author who strongly decries and points out the dangers of using poisons. 'Notwithstanding the immense shipments of cats recently imported by the Japanese, the writer would appear to have but little faith in 'puss,' according to the following:—

'Unfortunately good rats are very rare. As for the cat, the great majority of these have evidently found, from years of being petted, that it is better to be waited upon than help themselves to a rat or a mouse. More than once I have seen a full-grown cat deliberately decline battle with a rat and walk away, so much have the blessings of a luxurious civilisation, as represented by the cat's-meat man and the morning milk, tended to make sluggards and cowards of the descendants of those whose courage and industry in killing rats, procured for them among the ancient Egyptians the attribute of sacredness.'

It is to be hoped that the author will soon have the satisfaction of seeing an English Rat Law become a reality. It may further be mentioned that this book is well printed on plate paper, contains seventy-five illustrations, excellently executed by the photographer process and is published at the low price of two shillings and sixpence, by Messrs. John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., London.—Frank Power.

Daniellson, Ltd., London.—Frank Power.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 11th June, 1909. For 5 Mins.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

" Roast—Shlu 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam 18

" Soup, Tong Yau 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 20

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan 36

Bullock's Brains—Know 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tau 80

" Heart—Ngau Sum 18

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu 18

" Feet—Ngau Kook 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 18

" Liver—Ngau Oon 18

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 5

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-lau-koek 10

Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwat 22

" Leg—Young Pal 22

" Shoulder—Young Shau 22

Pigs' Chittlings—Ohl choong 22

" Brains—Ohl Know 12

" Feet—Ohl Kook 12

" Fry—Ohl Chak 25

" Head—Ohl Tau 9

" Heart—Ohl Sum 9

" Kidneys—Ohl Yiu 8

" Liver—Ohl Kon 31

Pork, Chop—Ohl Pal Kwat 22

" Corned—Ham Ohl Yuk 22

" Leg—Ohl Pal 24

" Fat or Lard—Ohl Yau 18

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau 22

" Keok 50

" Heart—Young Sum 50

" Kidneys—Young Yiu 9

" Liver—Young Oon 24

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 12

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

" Mutton—Sang Young Yau 12

Veal—Ngau Ohl Yuk 20

" Sausages—Ngau Ohl Yuk Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kal Chai 30

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kal 30

Ducks—Ap 30

Doves—Pan Kau 30

Eggs, Hen—Kal Tan 30

Fowls, Canton—Kal 30

" Hainan—Kal Nam Kal 30

Geese—Nigo 17

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shang Hoi Ye 17

Ngo 17

Musk Deer—Wong Keng 30

Hare—To Ohl 30

Partridge—Oho Khoo 30

Pheasant—Shan Kal 30

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 25

Holbow—Holbow Pak Kup 25

Quail—Um Ghun 26

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chank 26

Salpe—Sa Chai 26

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kal Kung 70

" Hen—Na 55

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sal-ap 30

Teal, Shanghai, Sal Ap Chai 30

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sol 30

Ap 30

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 10

Bream—Bin Yu 15

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu 16

Carp—Li Yu 22

Catfish—Ohl Yu 12

Codfish—Man Yu 16

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

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By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and Household.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon 50 00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hom Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies: Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1909.

WAR ALARMS IN BRITAIN.

Imagination plays a large part in the series of scares which the Jingoes in England have raised with the object of inducing the ignorant masses to believe that Germany is on the point of declaring war against Great Britain. What object Germany should have in seeking to open hostilities with the United Kingdom it is difficult to say and even those who profess to see into the future find it impossible to suggest any adequate reason for such a conflict. But all the time the "yellow" journals of England are stimulating the feeling of antagonism to Germany and taking to themselves the credit of acting the part of patriots in so doing. Take the case of that mysterious airship which has been described as manœuvring over the East coast of Anglia. The most graphic tales have been written about the unaccountable phenomenon, and as it was always seen about midnight the visitation was all the more mysterious. The grossest absurdities foisted on unsophisticated newspaper men were eagerly accepted, even the most palpable nonsense written by the practical joker found its way into the paper. To suggest that the Germans were making a survey of the East coast in the darkness of night when they might take train and do what they pleased during the day time is so ridiculous as to suggest that those responsible for the circulation of the yarns are suffering from cerebral weakness. It was quite on the cards that the subject of German activity should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons sooner or later, for there are

always some members who if they cannot become famous for their statesmanlike ability are determined to become notorious for their hairbrained ideas. At a recent sitting of the House, Sir John Doughty, who is known as one of those highly flamboyant and excitable characters, gravely asked whether the Admiralty had been informed that quite recently an exercise was carried out by the German war department, namely, that two large steamers were suddenly commanded at Hamburg, and a number of soldiers were marched on board, that these steamers at once set out across the North Sea, steamed into the River Humber, and returned again to Hamburg; and whether this manœuvre was carried out completely without being observed by any British guardship or other British authority. Mr. McKenna, in reply, said he had no information on the subject referred to, and he would be glad if Sir George would communicate to him any details which might be within his knowledge. Before that request can be complied with, however, reference will, it is understood, be necessary to a certain German firm through whom the information was originally received. So it was the Germans themselves who told Sir George of their feat, which does not seem to bear out the theory that these experiments are being carried out in secret. We are also told that this is not the first instance of similar operations being practiced. In the autumn of last year, about the time of the German manœuvres, a considerable body of troops was quietly and rapidly concentrated at one of the new military harbours, where transport had also been as quietly collected. The troops were embarked, and the transports put to sea, and cruised about for about the same time that it would take to make the passage to England. Then the fleet returned to harbour, and the force disembarked and entrained. The object, it is understood, of the exercise was, among other things, to ascertain if such an embarkation could be secretly effected without coming to the notice of foreign Governments. It is believed that in this respect the operation was quite successful, and that neither the War Office nor the Admiralty was aware of what had taken place till some time later. That is the view of the Tory press, which always discovers that the whole world is in arms against the United Kingdom when the Liberals are in power. One is inclined to wonder whether these alarmists really believe that a foreign army corps could land in England or Scotland without their presence being flashed throughout the length and breadth of the land within a couple of hours? The aim of the Opposition is to harass and worry the Government into expending enormous sums in excess of requirements on the Navy, and if they had their way instead of a two-power standard they would create a three-power standard. The only thing is that these ravings have a boomerang effect which the leader of the

Opposition understands only too well. Between tariff reform, Dreadnoughts and phantom airships the people of England are having a merry time of it. Even Lord Rosebery has been taking a hand in the game of terrifying the vulgar crowd. He says that we must go on building Dreadnoughts so long as we have a shilling to spend on them or a man to put into them. It cannot be inferred from that statement that Lord Rosebery means all the revenue of the country—and there is no surplus—should be sunk in war machines, although that is what it looks like. In a pessimistic vein the *Straits Times* declares that: "The struggle may be delayed for years or it may begin in a few months. It may be averted by the very magnitude of the preparations which its imminence produces, or by some genius in statesmanship who will combine in one invincible union all the Powers to whom war cannot under any circumstances mean a decisive gain. These Powers are Great Britain, America, France and Russia. Austria and Italy, though nominally allies, are actual enemies in the sense that each lusts for something which the other possesses. Spain desires much if she had the power to gain it, and of Germany we have already spoken. Russia may crave for more, but not because she does not possess enough, and Japan, full of great dreams since she tasted the joy of victory, can only be our ally until she is ready to feel the sweet savour of such joy again." After referring to the slight importance which attaches to meetings between the Tsar and Kaiser, our contemporary proceeds to say that: "The thing that does merit attention is the frank utterances of a statesman who has no party ends to serve, and who speaks with full knowledge to his fellow subjects for their awakening to a sense of what they owe to themselves and to their country. If the spirit of national service enters into our countrymen and spreads itself to the colonies, and if we do what lies in our power to be ready for any contingency, we can keep easy consciences, because then we shall know that we have done all that lies in our power to preserve the world's peace, and to guard the safety of our homes if it is broken." We in Hongkong should therefore rest with easy consciences for we give a good fifth of our annual income towards the maintenance of the army here, and there is always the Happy Valley Hussars to fall back upon as a last resort.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.
RECEPTION BY HIS COMPATRIOTS.

It may be remembered that, some time ago, His Excellency Tang Shao-yi was sent to the United States by the late Emperor Kwang Hsu in the capacity of a special Envoy to return thanks to the Government of that country for the remission of the Boxer indemnity. After fulfilling his mission he proceeded to Europe and visited the various courts, both in England and the Continent. The Special Envoy embarked on his return journey to China last month. His Excellency arrived in the Colony yesterday evening from Europe on board the German Mail, Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, proceeded on board the German liner shortly after arrival and, on behalf of Sir Frederick Lugard, invited the distinguished passenger to be a guest at Government House during His Excellency's stay here prior to his departure for Peking. His Excellency paid a visit to Government House this morning and was met by H.E. the Governor, who exchanged felicitous remarks with the illustrious visitor.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi and suite shortly after their arrival last evening proceeded to Government Buildings, formerly occupied by the German Consulate, and which will be used for the impending deliberations in connection with the question of the delimitation of Macao, where the party stayed for the night.

This afternoon, H.E. Tang Shao-yi was the guest of honour at a reception held at the Chinese Club by a number of influential Chinese citizens as a mark of the esteem in which His Excellency is held by both Europeans and Chinese. The distinguished party, which numbered about 120, arrived at about 12.30 p.m. and they were escorted upstairs by a sub-committee. Another sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, awaited the arrival of the guests near the hall and conducted them up to the dining-room on arrival. When the hosts and guests had taken their seats, the Chairman rose and said in Chinese:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen, "I feel it a great honour to preside at this meeting, and on behalf of the Chinese merchants and gentry present, as well as the members of this Club, I have great pleasure in bidding you a hearty welcome. We welcome Your Excellency not only as one of China's great officials—great in position and power—but also as one of her most capable and enlightened men of the day. All what you have done have proved that you are possessed of extensive knowledge and remarkable attainments. Of China's most forward Ministers you rank amongst the foremost. Not only the Chinese, but also Europeans who know you hold you in high respect. From being a student educated abroad, you have, by sheer merit and personal effort, risen to your present high position. Chance or outside influence did not play a part in your elevation. I do not propose to take up your valuable time by giving a detailed account of your merits and abilities, which are well known to all of us here. Suffice it to say that since you were entrusted with the management of international affairs, in spite of influences having been brought to bear on your action, you have in every matter of importance, succeeded to do the best towards the upholding of your country's dignity and the furthering of your nationals' interests. Only men of great capabilities could have achieved this. We seriously hope that on your return home, having gained wider experience and knowledge from abroad, especially as you have visited more than ten countries, you will receive from the Chinese Government a more important and responsible appointment, so that you will be able to exercise your talents and work China up to a level with the most powerful nations of the world. This meeting with Your Excellency long life and prosperity. (Applause.)

H.E. Tang, in reply, said that he was very grateful for what the merchants, his own countrymen, did for him that day. He had had their kind hospitality before and he enjoyed it again now. As far as he could recollect, he must say that it was a shame to himself to admit that he had achieved nothing worthy of such eulogy from the Chairman. The weather was hot enough to make him perspire, but Mr. Lau's remarks made things worse. He could feel the sweat trickling down his back. He then referred to his long journey, during which he visited eleven countries. He did not meet any Chinese until he arrived at Ceylon on his way back. He was very glad to be back to his homeland again. The speaker humorously referred to the present state of trade in Hongkong, which, he hoped, would revive when the cold weather set in. Those present should take the dearest as a temporary rest from hard work. They no doubt needed a holiday in this hot weather. In conclusion, he thanked the meeting heartily for the welcome extended to him. (Applause.)

The gathering was photographed after tea and His Excellency left at about 2 p.m. The party re-embarked on the German Mail leaving for the North at about 4 p.m.

It is not certain whether His Excellency will proceed to Peking via Tientsin or by the Hankow and Peking Railway.

* * * * *
"Readers" letter on "Magpies in China," Canton notes and Water Polo meeting appear on page 2.

BLOWING a police whistle has evidently an attraction for some people. A shop-coolie was to-day fined \$7 for blowing one of those musical instruments without cause yesterday.

A NUMBER of boat-people was to-day brought up at the Magistracy for being at anchor in Causeway Bay without permission from the Harbour Master. Six of the defendants were each fined \$3, while one had to pay \$6 for committing the offence.

Hongkong University Scheme.

ONE LAKH OF DOLLARS PROMISED.

CHINESE GENTLEMEN INTERVIEW THE GOVERNOR.

A correspondent, writing in our columns the other day, made the statement that the Governor's University scheme had produced an outcrop of surprises. He enumerated them all. To-day we are able to add yet another to his list. The latest surprise in connection with the now practically assured establishment of the Hongkong University is the visit of H. E. Cheung Pat-sze to Hongkong the other day. His Excellency arrived from Canton with the express purpose of conferring with His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard on the question of the proposed University. So satisfied was the Chinese gentleman with the information he was able to obtain from the Governor, as a result of his personal inquiries, that he undertook to Sir Frederick that he would endeavour to raise from among his clansmen the sum of one hundred thousand dollars towards the Endowment Funds. Failing his ability to collect that sum by public subscription, H.E. Cheung has promised to make up the deficiency, if any, out of his private purse.

Our Canton correspondent makes reference in his letter published to-day to the energy which is being displayed in Canton in the collection of further funds and, incidentally, gives prominence to the fact that H.E. Cheung is exerting himself in the interests of the Governor's project.

HONGKONG CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The collections, up to the 15th inst., by the Chinese sub-committee, now amount to \$172,700. Individual subscriptions not acknowledged are as follows:—

Lau Shau Shao Tong	\$2,000
Kang Yuen Rice Hong	1,000
Tang Hon-cho	500
Li Yu-sung	500
Li Chung Luen	500
Yee Wo Piece Goods Shop	500
Yee Cheong Piece Goods Shop	500
Cheong Cheung Ch	300
Luen On Company	200
Him Wo Piece Goods Shop	200
Chu Sik-yue	200

CHINA ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL.
The appeal issued by the China Association in London is in the following terms:—

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY FOR HONGKONG.
The China Association has been invited by the Governor of Hongkong to co-operate in an appeal for subscriptions towards the creation of a University for Hongkong.

A resident in the Colony has generously offered to defray the cost of the necessary buildings (estimated at Mex. \$300,000) provided that the sum of £100,000 required for endowment is forthcoming by December 31st next.

The scope of the University will include a Faculty of Medicine, a Faculty of Applied Science (Engineering, &c.), and later a Degree of Arts as well as Chinese Literature and Classics.

The General Committee feel confident that the project will appeal to all who take an interest in the future of China.

The University would enhance the standing of the Colony, and would prove of incalculable advantage to Chinese, whether resident in the Empire itself, in Hongkong, in the Straits Settlements, or in Indo-China, by providing facilities for the acquisition of Western learning practically at their doors while it is hoped that the training would dispose students to remember sympathetically in after life the associations and teachers connected with their education gained in a British Colony.

Sums totalling £40,000 have already been contributed in this country through Members of the Association and their friends.

A pamphlet containing a Memorandum by Sir Frederick Lugard giving full particulars of the scheme, may be obtained, on application to the Acting Secretary to the China Association, 159, Cannon Street, E.C. 4; and the Hon. Treasurer will be pleased to receive and acknowledge promise of subscriptions sent to him at that address.

C. J. DUNIGAN, Chairman, China Association.
H. C. WILCOX, Acting Secretary.
Commenting on the above, the *Birmingham Post* of 16th May says:—"It will be seen by our advertising columns that the China Association of London are inviting subscriptions towards the project for the establishment of a university at Hongkong. It is not intended that the university shall in any way be influenced by religious bodies of any denomination whatsoever, the sole aim being to supply a sound secular education. Sums totalling £40,000 have already been contributed in this country through members of the association and their friends. The period for the collection of the sum required for the endowment has been extended to December 31st next."

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. H. N. Mody has again very generously extended the time limit for the collection of the £100,000 required for the endowment and equipment funds by another six months. Why this information which has been withheld from Hongkong when it was published in England just a month ago to the very day remains to be explained. The Colony was labouring under the impression that the £300,000 or so (not including H.E. Cheung's undertaking for \$100,000) yet remaining to collect must be raised within the next fortnight before Mr. Mody's munificent offer for the building grant could be availed of. Thanks again to that gentleman's further generosity the last third portion of the money need now cause no anxiety, as out of the four lakhs the Governor is already assured of one from the Chinese magnate, while from the merchants and gentry in Canton we have been led to expect another couple of hundred thousand. This leaves a bare one lakh to be subscribed for by the British and foreign Banks and mercantile houses in Hongkong. It should be a strange commentary on the British and foreign sections of the community did they fail to account among themselves for a comparatively small sum out of the one and a quarter million dollars required.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

NOT TO LEAVE JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 15th June.

The Board of Education has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Tokio urging him to use his influence with Chinese students in Japan not to abandon their studies at the capital in order to proceed to China to compete in their examination for the selection of students for the United States.

NAVAL RE-ORGANISATION.

THE NUCLEUS OF A FORCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 15th June.

Prince Su, Duke Tsai and T'ieh Liang have come to the conclusion that the nucleus of a new naval force should be formed within the next five years.

PRINCE CHEN'S MISSION.

THE ITINERARY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 15th June.

Prince Chen will start on the 23rd inst. and is expected to arrive at Tokio on the 30th idem.

His Royal Highness will present his credentials to the Emperor of Japan on the 5th July, returning to Peking by about the middle of the same month.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LOCAL ADVICE TO BE SOUGHT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 15th June.

A joint memorial has been presented to the Censors to the effect that, in all important matters in future concerning China's relations with Foreign Powers, the Waiwupu and the local authorities should consult the gentry and students whether in Peking or outside the Capital and present a memorial to the Throne giving the result of their joint deliberations in concluding any compact with any of the Powers.

An Imperial decree has been issued noting the Censors' joint memorial.

LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S PRIVY PURSE.

HOW TO BE DISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 15th June.

A certain high official has suggested that the late Empress Dowager's Privy Purse be applied towards the naval reorganisation fund.

The Prince Regent proposes to refer to the Empress Dowager for instructions as to how to act in the matter.

GERMANY IN SHANTUNG.

AN INCREDIBLE REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 15th June.

The Germans have secretly destroyed the boundary stone of Tin-wang.

It is their alleged intention to annex Tin-wang Island.

THE TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS.

DESTRUCTION DOUBTFUL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 15th June.

In reference to the telegrams reporting the destruction by fire of the Temple of Confucius, it is now ascertained that the report lacks confirmation.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA.

WAIWUPU'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 15th June.

H.E. Liang Tun-ye, president of the Waiwupu, has given instructions to his subordinates that, as China has suffered in her negotiations with Foreign Powers during recent years through an insufficient knowledge of the geography of the Empire, a careful study of that subject is enjoined upon the officials.

A CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE.

CASE AT THE MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, an inquiry was held by Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, into the circumstances respecting the charge of negligence in the performance of their duties on the 13th inst. against Fung Yau and Ching Su, master and engineer of the steam-launch *J.K.*, preferred by Mr. Thomas Neave, Superintending Engineer of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. A letter from Mr. Neave addressed to the Harbour Master and bearing the date 14th inst. stated that on the previous night, the launch *J.K.* took some gear off to the *s.s. Palermo* for men working on the rudder. In going alongside, the coxswain states that the engines were too slow in going astern. The launch collided with the spar that supported the staging, broke the spar and precipitated the men and tools into the water. Two of the workmen were injured, one slightly, and the other is reported to have sustained a broken leg. Mr. Ford (Harbour Engineer Foreman) and the Chief Engineer Foreman of the *s.s. Palermo* were on the staging at the time and by clinging to the rudder gudgeons, escaped being thrown into the harbour. Mr. Ford went on board the *J.K.* as soon after the accident as he could and found that there was only 90 lbs. of steam registered on the gauge, and that there was no engineer on board; the engines had been worked by the fireman. The launch had been told off the night before as the duty launch and the engineer had no right to be ashore. The coxswain of this launch had an accident to the stern of the boat only a few days ago.

Mr. F. Ford, Foreman Engineer, Dock Co., stated that on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, he was working on a stage over the stern of the *s.s. Palermo*, when the No. 5 Dock launch coming back from the Dock with relief men into the stage he was on, thereby throwing the people working thereon into the water with all their tools. One fireman was badly hurt and was now being attended by the Tung W. Hospital, the man being unable to work.

Fung Yau, coxswain of the No. 5 Dock launch, stated that at 7.30 p.m. on the 13th inst. he was going from the Dock to the *s.s. Palermo*. When near the steamer, he rang the engine-room bell to go astern but the engines still went ahead and he ran into a stage over the stern. He then went down into the engine-room but there was no engineer there and a fireman only in charge of the engine.

The engineer's statement was to the effect that on Sunday night, he was absent from his launch on account of his wife being sick. He left the launch at about 7.30 p.m. He did not inform the coxswain of his absence. He only told the fireman.

The finding of the Court was to the effect that the accident was caused through the engineer being absent from his place of duty, and leaving the engine-room in charge of the fireman without informing the coxswain and being properly relieved, for which his certificate was ordered to be suspended for three months. The coxswain of the launch was also found guilty of carelessness and leaving the wharf without seeing that he had a proper crew, and so causing what might have been a very serious accident. His certificate was therefore ordered to be suspended for two months.

WONG TUNG SANG, a tinsmith, was to-day given 14 days' hard labour for having in his possession two bowls suspected to have been stolen.

From the local agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., we have received a copy of the *Insurance Monitor* in which there appears a report of the proceedings at the 47th annual general meeting, held in London last month. The report is very satisfactory as may be gathered from an editorial comment from which we extract the following remarks:—Prosperity in all departments of its extensive business, the Commercial Union Assurance Company experienced last year that comparatively uneventful progress which is usually so favourable to the best interests of undertakings of the kind. When there is scarcely an incident by which a year can be remembered, there is the time, almost without exception, that an insurance office does well and strengthens its resources. Apart from the revenues, separately stated, of three life offices taken over, the Company has now from its own organisation an annual premium income bearing four millions sterling and there is every reason to anticipate that the prominent and aptly named institution controlled from Cornhill will continue to expand and flourish increasingly, able to honour with celerity all the contracts entered into by an enterprising management.

Solicitor's Conduct Questioned.

SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CHIEF JUSTICE DOUBTFUL AS TO POWER OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

There was again a goodly number of spectators present in the Supreme Court, this morning, when the case was resumed in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, a solicitor, late of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, is being called upon to show cause why his name should not be struck off the Roll for alleged misconduct. The attendance in Court to-day consisted mostly of Europeans and a few Chinese, who followed the case with great interest. When their Lordships took their seats shortly after half-past ten o'clock, Mr. John Hastings went into the witness stand to be cross-examined by Mr. Calhoun, who is retained by the defence.

In cross-examination, Mr. Hastings said that he made an entry in his diary when he interviewed the man Wong Hui Tong.

Mr. Calhoun—Have you your diary here?

Witness—No.

I thought I asked for your diary yesterday?

—Yes. It is in my office.

I would like to see your diary and Mr. Dixon's diary also.—Very well.

Have you your bank-book counterfoil for the payment to Mr. Wong of the \$500?—No.

But I have the receipt.

The receipt was produced, and at the request of Mr. Calhoun the bill of costs was handed in.

Mr. Calhoun—When you saw Wong Hui Tong in April did he say anything about \$500 he was alleged to have given Mr. Dixon?

Witness—No.

The Chief Justice—Then what is the date of this alleged payment?

Mr. Potter—23rd July.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—In ordinary course who received the payments?

Witness—The solicitor in charge of the case. In the diary is Mr. Dixon's handwriting.

The Chief Justice—Have you any rule as to cheques being made out in the name of the firm?

Witness—Yes. All cheques paid to the firm are made out in the name of the firm.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—And Chinese payments?—They pay in cash.

Mr. Calhoun—When Mr. Wong complained did he complain to you about the \$500 he was alleged to have paid to Mr. Dixon?

Witness—No.

What did he complain to you about?—About the high costs.

What did he want?—A detailed account. I believed he said something also about \$500 not being credited to him.

Did he say anything to you about it?—No, he did not.

Who was the interpreter present?—Tam or my cashier.

At your interview of the 26th March did you not refer to the fact that Mr. Dixon was living with a European woman?—Yes.

When did you first hear of it?—When I was at home in 1908.

Did you hear of it from your brother?—Yes.

By letter?—Yes.

Did you make any complaint to Mr. Dixon about this woman?—I did not. I wrote to my brother.

I am not asking you about your brother—I am allowed to explain.

Mr. Potter—The witness was asked if he heard it from his brother.

Mr. Hastings—I, personally, did not complain, but I objected.

Mr. Calhoun—I'm not asking what your brother did. I'm asking you. You said you objected?

Witness—I did strongly.

You are the head of the firm?—I am.

Then being the head of the firm why did you not communicate direct to Mr. Dixon?—I wrote to my brother to tell him (Mr. Dixon) that if he did not give up this mode of life we would have to reconsider the arrangement.

What arrangements? You were not here. You were at home and your brother was in charge. So what arrangements were there?—None.

And when you came back your brother left a few days later?—Yes.

Did you speak to Mr. Dixon about it?—No.

Why not?—Because I thought he had given the woman up.

Did you take the trouble to find out if that was true?—No.

Did your brother tell you that Mr. Dixon had given the woman up?—I think my brother said that Mr. Dixon had, or had promised to give the woman up.

Did you take the trouble to find out?—I have already said I did not.

Did you ever suggest that this kind of conduct on his part would tend to put an end to the agreement?—Suggest to whom?

Mr. Dixon—No. I never spoke to Mr. Dixon on the matter until later.

Have you ever contended that such conduct would put an end to the agreement?—What do you mean by contended?

To put forward.—Yes. It was put forward, and it was one of the grounds mentioned in the letter for his discharge.

Did you suggest that this matter should go to arbitration?—Yes. But the other side did not consent.

In your letter to Mr. Dixon did you not mention the word "embezzlement"?—Misappropriation of moneys were the words used.

Witness went on to say that he would not venture to give an opinion as to whether an employee should be discharged for keeping a woman. It was a question of law. It did not come to his knowledge during his stay in the Colony of a man, under contract, being discharged for keeping a woman.

Mr. Calhoun—Do you say that Mr. Dixon asked you to allow him to practise?—I did.

And you refused?—Yes.

Why did you refuse?—I had a right to refuse.

Were you afraid of competition with him if you allowed him to practise?—There was a clause in his agreement forbidding him to practise, and I had a right to refuse.

Only if he refused a partnership?—No.

I put it to you that under the clause of the agreement you could only refuse Mr. Dixon a practice if he refused a partnership?—During the term of the agreement—five years—which has a bearing in the matter.

If that agreement came to an end and no partnership had been entered into, wouldn't Mr. Dixon be allowed to practise on his own?—I don't think so.

Was it not in fear of competition?—I had a right to refuse to allow him to practise.

Were you afraid of competition from other people?

Mr. Potter objected, saying that his friend was simply "fishing."

Mr. Calhoun—I am entitled to ask the question.

The Chief Justice over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Hastings—I am not afraid of competition.

The Chief Justice—I thought you would.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—What you mean is that you wanted to stand on your legal rights?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Calhoun—Did your some time ago send a letter round to all the firms of solicitors about managing clerks?—Yes.

That they should not be allowed at the termination of their agreements to practise in the Colony?—Yes.

Did you propose it?—Yes, I did.

Then, you were anxious to prevent any competition by managing clerks?—We all, except one, agreed to it.

Who was that one?—Mr. Denys.

Are you aware that Mr. Hastings objected to it?—Mr. Hastings replied that it depended on the circumstances.

Now, why are you taking these proceedings?—Because I do not consider Mr. Dixon a proper person to remain on the Roll.

Are you taking these proceedings in the interest of the profession?—Yes, and in my own interest.

Then why, if it were in the interest of the profession, should you suggest that he go elsewhere and practise?—As long as he left the Colony I did not care where he practised.

Why were you so anxious that Mr. Dixon should go away?—Because I did not think he was a desirable person to keep in the Colony.

The witness, however, did not mind keeping defendant on for one or two months in order to straighten out his affairs. After what defendant admitted in March witness sent him the cancellation agreement, thinking that having admitted his fault he was prepared to cancel his agreement, and go.

In your letter to your brother you said, "I shall see that he does not practise here?"—Yes.

You did take good care?—The answer was not audible.

Did you do this for your own interest?—I have said that I took this step in my own interest and in the interest of the legal profession.

On the 26th March you said you had all these proofs against Mr. Dixon?—I had.

And that he was not a desirable person?—Yes.

Then why on that day did you make out a joint power of attorney with defendant for \$55,000 worth of scrip?—On or about the 26th March a man named Captain Le Peake came into my office with Mr. Dixon and said that he wanted to give Mr. Dixon a power of attorney for the sale of certain shares. I knew nothing of the matter, but I said that if a power of attorney was to be made out my name should be mentioned in the matter.

Did you trust Mr. Dixon, then?—No, I did not.

What were the shares?—The shares were not saleable in the market here. The shares were of the Messageries Cantonaise Steamship Company.

Do you know anything about those shares?—I do not.

Then how do you know that those shares were not saleable in the Colony?—I know the market of Hongkong and I have never seen any of those shares on the lists.

When witness spoke to his interpreter regarding the question of the alleged embezzlement he asked for instances. The interpreter gave him no assistance whatever. The interpreter, Hung, was not in witness's employment then. Although this was the foundation of his charge witness did not keep a note of the interviews in his diary. Witness had no communication with Hung. The other interpreter, Tam, and Hung were in constant communication. They were friends, but what communication they had between them on the matter was not witness's authority.

Why then did Tam make this affidavit?—When he made the declaration he said that he had paid \$500 over to Mr. Dixon, which he had received from Wong Hui Tong. Hung agreed that it was correct that the money was paid to Mr. Dixon.

But you said that Tam never went to see Hung on your behalf?—Yes; only once.

I brought that back to your memory by referring to the declaration?—Yes.

Why did you write the letter of 31st March to Mr. Dixon?—Mr. Dixon asked me to reconsider the matter, and after reconsidering the matter I wrote him my decision.

In the letter you do not say that Mr. Dixon asked you to consider the matter?—I do not.

At the interview on 26th March, didn't you tell Mr. Dixon that he must go?—I told him that it was impossible for us to keep him in our office after what had occurred.

At that interview did you say "I would think over the matter"?—Yes.

Did you tell the Court that before?—No.

Why not?—Don't you think that was of importance?—No.

Why?—Mr. Dixon asked me to reconsider the matter, and I did most carefully.

Did you say you would undertake?—I made no undertaking.

Do you suggest that Mr. Dixon did not keep his diary properly?—He did not enter into his

diary two of his attendances at the Police Court. He attended Court twice in that case, but did not enter in his diary anything of the matter.

At 12.10 the judges left the Court for a few minutes, and on their return Mr. Calhoun asked what was the object of making entries in the diary.

The witness replied that it was necessary to make out his bill of costs.

In a Police Court case where there is a certain sum paid, and there is no bill of costs to be made out, is it necessary to make any entry in the diary?—No.

Mr. Calhoun, having obtained Mr. Dixon's diary, pointed out to the witness that there was an entry regarding one of Mr. Dixon's attendances at the Police Court in one of the cases already referred to.

The witness reiterated that Mr. Dixon had attended the Court and had failed to enter two visits.

But would not this entry convey to your mind that he had attended the Court and no further entry was required?—No.

Do you suggest that there was any attempt at concealment on the part of Mr. Dixon in that case?—No. I said that two entries were not entered.

May solicitors not inadvertently forget to make the entry?—Yes. They may forget it.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—That entry in the diary you refer to, was it in Mr. Dixon's handwriting?—No. Mr. Dixon, apparently, made no entry at all in this case. [The case in question was one of abortion].

Who by?—The cashier.

But isn't that *bona fide*?—The entry was not made by Mr. Dixon.

Are you not content to receive what you get sometimes in a case?—If there is a lump sum there is an agreement.

If a solicitor had arranged for \$50 to attend the Police Court, and he was only there for a minute, and the case was remanded might it not be reasonable to accept \$50?—If it was arranged for.

This brought forth from Mr. Calhoun the following retort—"You have had your pound of flesh, Mr. Hastings, but sometimes you take less."

When there is an agreed sum for costs in a case, cannot Mr. Dixon receive a less sum?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Has he a right to do so?—Witness—Yes.

Mr. Calhoun—Do you say Mr. Dixon has *carte blanche* in the reduction of costs?

The Chief Justice—The witness has said so. And he is entitled to take less?—Yes.

At this interview with Mr. Dixon on the 26th did you say that the interpreter, Hung, had admitted having done these things with Mr. Dixon?—I told him I had got the information.

Didn't you say that Hung had made a "clean breast" of it?—I don't remember using those words.

Did you tell Mr. Dixon that Hung had admitted receiving part of the money?—Yes.

Did you give him any particulars?—Not at the time.

Did you call Mr. Dixon in at the interview with the object of getting a confession from him?—No.

Why did you call him in?—To put the matter to him.

Did you call him in without any object of getting a confession from him?—I called him in to put the matter to him.

You put the matter to him?—Mr. Dixon leaves the room; you called him back, and said that you had enough evidence to prosecute him. Why did you call him back?—To say those words.

To get a statement out of Mr. Dixon?—No.

Did you think he was going to make some important statement?—I did not know he was going to make any statement.

When you are charging a person with embezzlement is it not likely that he would make some important statement?—He may or he may not.

Are you sure you did not call Mr. Dixon in for the interview with the object of taking a confession from him?—I called him in to put the matter to him.

Is it true you said to him: "Well, Dixon, have you determined to fight me?"—I do not deny it. The words were similar to those. The words I used were: "If you wish to fight me, fight me."

Did you ever use the word "ruin" to Mr. Dixon in the course of the interview on the 26th April?—I can't be quite certain. I certainly never said I would ruin him. The word "ruin" was never used in the interview.

Did you tell him you would not allow him to practise here?—Yes.

Did you say that if he did not go away you would ruin him?—No.

Now, did you ever mention the word "ruin" on the 26th April?—I am not quite certain.

Did you say that Mr. Dixon would "cut into" your business if you allowed him to remain in the Colony?—I may have said that.

Did not Mr. Dixon say to you that he would not do you any harm?—I believe he did.

Did he not say he would not interfere with his clients?—Yes.

And did you not say that such an undertaking was not feasible?—I did.

Did you not say that your word would be taken against his?—No.

The Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

When the Court resumed after the fifteen interval, Mr. Hastings returned to the witness-box, and in answer to a question denied that he had reduced his staff, or the expenses of his staff. Mr. Price, his shorthand writer, had left him, his salary at the time being \$320 a month. A new shorthand man had been engaged at a salary of \$100 a month.

Mr. Calhoun then went at length into the salaries of all the clerks and interpreters in witness's employ. Counsel's idea in raising that point was to show that there were certain retrenchments going on in Mr. Hastings's office—a reason why Mr. Dixon's services were not required.

That concluded the cross-examination.

Mr. Hastings was then re-examined by Mr. Potter. He said that Mr. Dixon had always said he had a balance in the bank—something like \$4,000. Defendant was at one time appointed trustee for an estate in bankruptcy. Witness discovered that there was \$1,000 balance of the account due to the firm's client's account, and defendant was requested to pay that sum over to the firm, which he did by drawing a cheque.

Mr. Potter—Before you entered into the second agreement with Mr. Dixon did you know he was living with a European woman?

Witness—I did not.

When did you first hear of his way of living?—When I heard from my brother.

Would you think it would be good for your firm or any other firm of solicitors for a partner to be living with a European woman?—I think it would be prejudicial to the firm's interest for a partner therein to be living and co-habiting with a European woman. I think it brings a bad class of business to the firm.

The witness, who had been in the stand for nearly ten hours, was then excused.

The next witness was Wan Hi, a fruit dealer, doing business under the name of Kwong Hing Lung. In January last a friend of the witness was charged in the Police Court, and he engaged Messrs. Hastings and Hastings in the matter. Witness went to the office and saw Mr. Dixon, who requested the payment of \$50 to take up the case—\$30 to be paid in advance.

Mr. Potter—Did you pay the \$30?

Witness—Yes, I did.

Did you ask for a receipt?—Yes, but he said it was not necessary.

Who said that?—This solicitor (pointing to Mr. Dixon).

Did you pay the remaining \$20?—I did. I personally handed it over to Mr. Dixon.

Who was present?—The interpreter, Tam.

Where did you pay it?—In his room. He took the money, opened a drawer, put the cash in, closed the drawer, and went out.

Who do you mean by "he"?—The solicitor.

Did you get a receipt?—No. He said it was all right if he got the full amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter witness said he followed Mr. Dixon out of the office, and returned to his shop. When he first saw Mr. Dixon, Tam acted as interpreter. Witness did not speak English. \$50 was arranged for one visit to the Police Court if the case was concluded. A second visit would incur another \$25.

Mr. Calhoun—Was the case finished in one day?

Witness—A remand was obtained the first day, but the case concluded at the next hearing.

When you paid the \$30 to Mr. Dixon did you see Mr. Dixon make an entry in a book?—I did.

What sort of a book was it?—I don't know. The sheriff made the entry.

You said the sheriff made the entry?—The solicitor made the entry, and the money was handed to the sheriff.

Did Tam tell you that receipt was not necessary?—Yes.

Tam told you that?—Yes.

Did you go up to the Police Court with Mr. Dixon on this occasion?—On the first occasion I did, but at no other time.

Who told you when the case was coming on again?—Tam.

Did you pay a subsequent \$20?—I did.

And you don't remember the day?—At 4 p.m., on the 14th January.

Didn't you say you didn't remember whether it was the 13th or 14th?—If it wasn't the 13th then it must be the 14th.

Were you sent for to pay the costs or did you go yourself?—I went myself.

Didn't Tam send for you?—No.

Didn't you give Tam your address?—No.

Then who told you that the case was finished?—Because the defendant in the Police Court case came to my shop.

When you went to Messrs. Hastings the second time did you go straight into Mr. Dixon's room?—I saw Tam first.

To whom did you hand the money?—To Tam.

But did you not say that you gave it to the solicitor?—What I said was that I gave it to Tam in the presence of Mr. Dixon.

Did you make a declaration?—Yes. I came to the Supreme Court.

Was the declaration interpreted to you?—Yes.

Did you understand it?—Yes.

And is everything in that declaration true?—Yes.

The witness went on to say that when he paid the remaining \$20 he gave it to Tam, who handed it over to Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Calhoun—Isn't that statement different to what you swore in the declaration?—There was no answer to the query.

Further questioning resulted in the witness returning to his former statement—that he handed the money to Mr. Dixon.

After the 13th or 14th January, when did you next go to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings office?—Never.

When did you next see Tam?—On the day I made the declaration.

The Chief Justice—On the 26th May?—I think so.

Mr. Calhoun—Did Tam go to your shop?—No. The Chief Detective Inspector sent a constable to call me.

After the Police Court trial didn't Tam go to your shop?—No, no.

Didn't Tam first speak to you about giving evidence in this case?—No.

Were you frightened when the police came and took you away from your store?—Why should I be afraid? I paid all the money.

You know what you were going with the police for?—I knew.

Because Tam had told you?—No.

Who had told you about it before hand?—The Chief Inspector.

When had you seen Inspector Hanson?—Between February and March.

How was it you came to see the Chief Inspector?—The Chief Inspector found the de-

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MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Linan*, *Chinkun*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamships
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships.—Electric
Light.—Perfect Cuisine.—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
CAPIRO	2540	R. Rogers	MANILA	SATURDAY, 19th June, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 26th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSU MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 "	" 30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 "	" 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5,000 "	" 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yokohama Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

INAUGURATION OF NEW
TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also, to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong for TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN, (Intermediate Ports of Call:

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Occasional—MANILA, KEELUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, (B.C.)

(Subject to Alteration)

Newly Built Steamers	Tons (gross reg.)	Captain	Sailing Date
"TACOMA MARU"	6,178		On Saturday, 3rd July.
"SEATTLE MARU"	(already launched)		4 other new sister ships to follow.

The steamers have fair speed; Special up to date appliances for cargo working; and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP, and a limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and steam heated.

For further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	SADO MARU, Capt. Geo. Anderson, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA.	BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.	TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Mathieson, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000		FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
YEBOSHI MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 4500		THURSDAY, 17th June.
YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Suyeda, Tons 4500		SUNDAY, 17th July.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith, Tons 6500	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 5 p.m.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9200	THURSDAY, 17th June, at 5 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon.

* Omitting Shanghai. † Cargo only. § Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—
EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Hirano Maru	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wednesday, 30th June.
Kamo Maru	(Capt. F. L. SOMMER)	About Wednesday, 28th July.
Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. E. MOSES)	About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wednesday, 22nd September.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS
BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

* Option of call between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamer.

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" ... On 13th July, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

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FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
Capt. J. G. Olcott, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1909.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
Captains Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, via MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Oceanic	4,657	F. W. Davies	1st July 1909
Kamrie	6,232	J. Mathes	20th July
Asymrie	4,393	J. Boyd	26th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1909.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL FOURICHON"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1909.

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Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"
Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 26th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's R.R. China, 8,000 tons, from Colombo.

Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Himalaya*, due in London on 8th August, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1909.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC,"
Captain Lafont, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. DE CHAMPORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:
S.S. "PATHAN".....About 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909.

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STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI".....Capt. M. S. CROWN.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.
Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

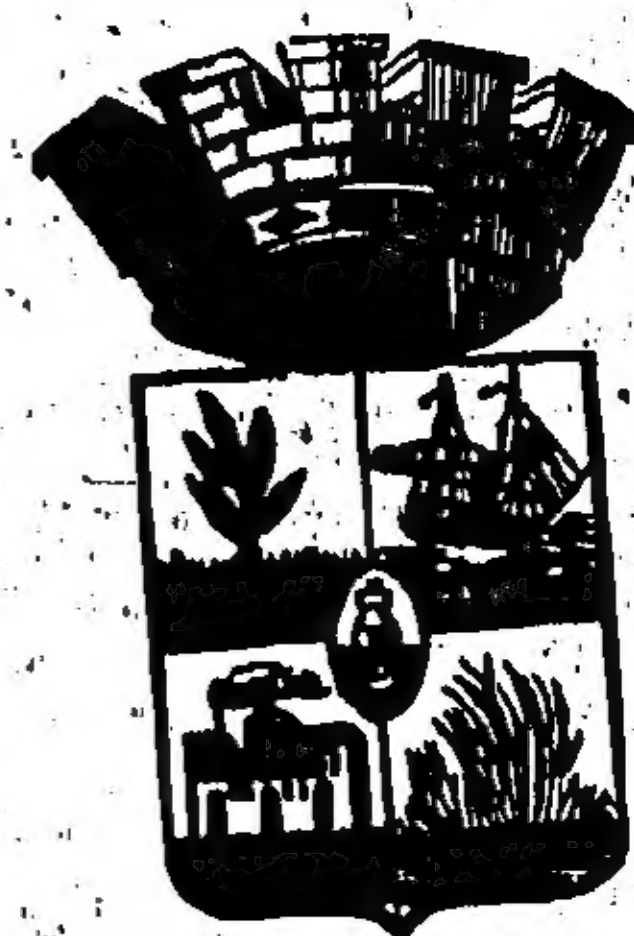
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,500,000 }	\$2,006,334	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.034	5 1/2 %	{ \$995 buyers London £93
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$233,757 \$1,266,243 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 201,747 Tls. 118,252 }	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$8,000,000 \$107,148 \$7,922,852 }	\$2,464,921	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$245
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$2,000,000 \$254,415 \$1,745,585 }	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$225 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$438,063 \$561,937 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$110 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$197,638 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	7 %	\$11 sellers
North China Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	Nil	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$35 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$197,638 }	\$20,279	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 an. and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£3	£3	{ £100,000 \$1,000,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	4 %	\$75 sellers
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£3	£3	{ £100,000 \$1,000,000 }	£13,755	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 52 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$750,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 %	Tls. 53 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	£61,817	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 1/2 %	\$26
"Star" Tug Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$3,121	{ \$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$15
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$140 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	Dr. \$15,821	\$3 for 1907	3 1/2 %	\$15 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	3 1/2 %	Tls. 275 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	£11,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 181 sales
Rub-Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 38 cents	7 %	\$94 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fawcett (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	Dr. \$7,481	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	3 1/2 %	\$12
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$10,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$59 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$17,098	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	6 %	\$53 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Tls. 33,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 24 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 161 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Dr. Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	3 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	50,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	Dr. \$2,641	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	3 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$2,641	\$1.20 on old and 50 cents on first new issue	3 1/2 %	\$60 s. ex n.d.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$2,641	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$38 sa. new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
Hampden Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	5 %	\$30 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,438,045 Tls. 372,000 Tls. 1,066,045 }	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$46 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$46 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$81 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 1,750,000 \$17,500,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	6 %	Tls. 86
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 108
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	6 %	Tls. 375
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Ball's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 }	£268	1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$104 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	8 1/2 %	\$131 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$81 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$161 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$5,750	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$90 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Hall & Holz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$1,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 %	\$191 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$25 sales
Manichappi, tot Mij, Bosch en Landbouwerij planten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 147,500 Tls. 63,914 }	Tls. 116,682	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,110 b
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$2,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$131 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$2,204	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	3 %	\$18
Philippines Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	Pa. \$18,640	None	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Tls. 6,503	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 171 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 2,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 415 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	{ £1,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3/- making 4/- for 1908	8 %	\$24
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	Dr. \$26,602	None	8 %	\$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$288	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	\$11 sales
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$1,360	80 cents on 5,000 ord shares and \$19.50 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$81
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6 1/2 %	\$4 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$105,549 \$894,451 }	\$3,95			

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

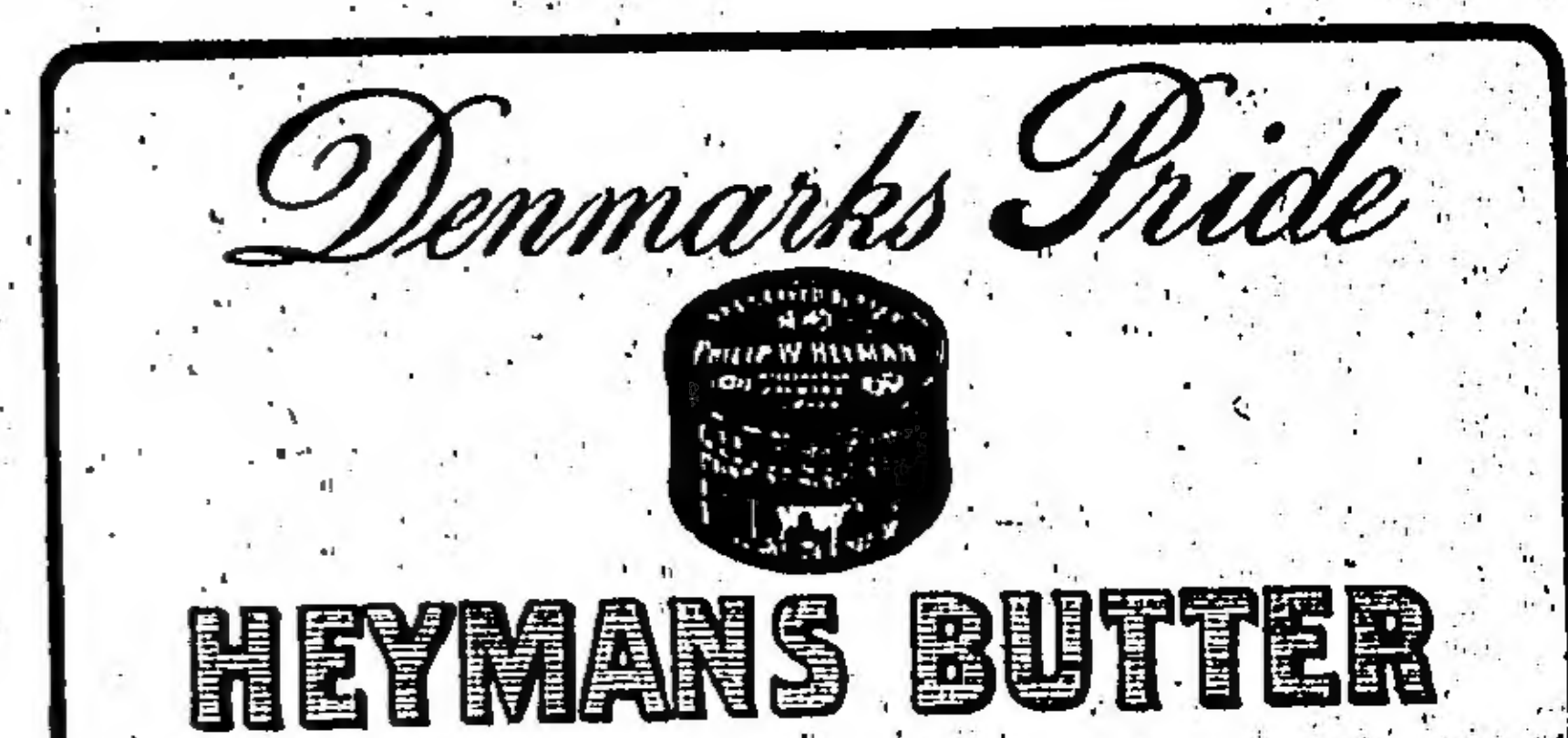
SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BABRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

358

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incident to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and refreshing, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and refreshing, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, acne, eruptions, and all other skin diseases, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and refreshing, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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NAVAL CONTRACTORS,

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GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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LAUNDRY, &c.

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

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ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

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USEFUL ARTICLES

OF

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS

and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season

Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIB-

BONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,

LAWNS, NAINSO